Hon. Martin Van Buren

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1829. [VOL. X.....NO. 482.

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED to employ, three or four journeymen tailors; to whom constant employ, and good wages, will be given. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, N. C.

THOMAS V. CANON.

August 21, 1829. 4t84

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, THOS. WOOD, } *Ex'rs.*

August 19th, 1829. 3m93

Jacob Benning's Estate.

THE subscriber, Administrator on the estate of Jacob Benning, late of Rowan county, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment by the 10th of September next; and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to render them, properly authenticated, by that time, as I am desirous of settling up said estate as soon as practicable.

HUGH PARKS, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 18, 1829. 3t83

To the owners of Land containing

GOLD.

THE advertiser was, for some years previous to his removal to this country, extensively engaged in the *Washing, Refining*, and *Assaying* of the *precious Metals*. Possessing also an extensive knowledge of Chymistry, his assistance may be found valuable in a mining concern.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of his services, by addressing, *postage paid*, "Geo. L. Baker, Boydton, Mecklenburg Co. Va. will receive all necessary explanations.

Aug. 21, 1829. 3t83

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincolnton to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincolnton to Statesville, nine miles from the latter place, and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville. 6t84

July 28, 1829. RICHARD T. BRUMBY.

P. S. The Editor of the Journal is requested to insert the above five times, and forward his account to Statesville.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

A *House* and *Lot* on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, and one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished office, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres *Land*, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'ck. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres *Land*, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of *Stills* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 78

P. S. The remaining *Stock of GOODS* on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair *Gins*, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Dye stuffs & Medicines.

Also.....50 nests of sand crucibles
4 doz. Magnifying Glasses, &c.

Salisbury, August 18. 1829. 80

BEES WAX.

ONE thousand pounds of the first quality of BEES WAX wanted; for which a liberal price, will be given, in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store. AUSTIN & BURNS.

Salisbury, Aug. 4th, 1829. 78

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets,

and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash*; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash*, or to [illegible] are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

New and Cheap GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of anouncing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF THE
Cheapest and most Fashionable
GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for *cash*, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment can be kept in Stores. *MICHAEL BROWN.*

Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3mt86

BARTER.

WHISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,

Will be taken in exchange for

Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.

Liberty Hill, S. C. } J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. } 3mt83

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West in October next, offers for sale the following LANDS in the county of Montgomery: The Plantation where he now lives, containing

300 Acres of Land

lying on the Yadkin River, three miles above the Narrows of the Yadkin. The situation is healthy, and buildings good.

Also, the well known gold mine on Beaver Dam Creek, containing 90 Acres.

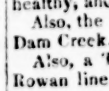
Also, a Tract of 100 Acres, adjoining the Rowan line, where George Hodge now lives.

Also, a tract of 50 Acres, in the lower part of the county, on Cheek's Creek; adjoining N. Clark's.

In paymgnt, will be taken Negroes, good notes, or the purchaser's note, with a liberal credit, or cash would not be objectionable. Do well to apply soon. W. H. CHISHOLM.

August 10th, 1829. 4t83

Valuable Land for Sale.



I will offer to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 19th of Sept. next, on the premises, the life estate of Margaret Kinyoun in that valuable tract of land whereon Lemuel Kinyoun now lives, lying on Dutchman's Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin. the land is not inferior to any in the neighbourhood. Any persons wishing to purchase, are requested to view the land before the day of sale; where due attendance, and terms made known on day of sale, by JOHN DAVIS.

August 18, 1829. 2wt82

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April*, 1829. 69

MR. JEFFERSON.

We give insertion to the following letter, from the belief that it teaches lessons of great value, especially to young men, and is therefore deserving of particular attention:

To Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

Washington, Nov. 24, 1808.

My Dear Jefferson: Your situation at such a distance from us, and alone, cannot but give us all great anxieties for you. As much has been secured for you, by your particular position and the acquaintance to which you have been recommended, as could be done towards shielding you from the dangers which surround you. But thrown on a wide world, among entire strangers, without a friend or guardian to advise, so young too, and with so little experience of mankind, your dangers are great, and still your safety must rest on yourself. A determination never to do what is wrong, prudence and good humor, will go far towards securing to you the estimation of the world. When I recollect that at fourteen years of age, the whole care and direction of myself was thrown on myself entirely, without a relation or friend qualified to advise or guide me, and recollect the various sorts of bad company with which I associated from time to time I am astonished I did not turn off with some of them, and become as worthless to Society as they were. I had the good fortune to become acquainted very early with some characters of very high standing, and to feel the incessant wish that I could ever become what they were. Under temptations and difficulties, I would ask myself what would Dr. Small, Mr. Wythe, Peyton Randolph, do in this situation? What course in it will insure me their approbation? I am certain that this mode of deciding on my conduct, tended more to its correctness than any reasoning powers I possessed. Knowing the even and dignified line they pursued, I could never doubt for a moment which of two courses would be in character for them. Whereas, seeking the same object through a process of moral reasoning and with the jaundiced eye of youth, I should often have erred. From the circumstances of my position, I was often thrown into the society of horse racers, card players, fox hunters, scientific and professional men, and dignified men, and [illegible] enthusiastic moment of the death of a fox the victory of a favorite horse, the issue of a question eloquently argued at the Bar, or in the great council of the nation, well, which of these kinds of reputation should I prefer? That of a horse Jockey! a fox hunter? an orator? or an honest advocate of my country's rights? Be assured my dear Jefferson, that these little returns into ourselves, this self catechising habit, is not trifling, nor useless, but leads to the prudent selection and steady pursuit of what is right.

I have mentioned good humor as one of the preservatives of our peace and tranquility. It is among the most effectual, and its effect is so well imitated and aided, artificially, by politeness, that this also becomes an acquisition of first rate value. In truth, politeness is artificial good humor, it covers the natural want of it, and ends by rendering habitual a substitute nearly equivalent to the real virtue. It is the practice of sacrificing to those whom we meet in society all the little conveniences and preference, which will gratify them, and deprive us of nothing worth a moment's consideration; it is the giving a pleasing and flattering turn to our expressions, which will conciliate others, and make them pleased with us as well as themselves. How cheap a price for the good will of another!—When this is in return for a rude thing said by another, it brings him to his senses, it mortifies and corrects him in the most salutary way, and places him at the feet of your good nature, in the eyes of the company. But in stating prudential rules for our government in society, I must not omit the important one, of never entering into dispute or argument with another. I never yet saw an instance of one of two disputants convincing the other by argument. I have seen many of them getting warm, becoming rude, and shooting one another. Conviction is the effect of our own dispassionate reasoning, either in solitude, or weighing within ourselves, standing uncommitted in argument ourselves. It was one of the rules, which, above all others, made Doctor Franklin the most amiable of men in society, 'never to contradict any body.' If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as if for information, or by suggesting doubts. When I hear another express an opinion which is not mine, I say to myself, he has a right to his opinion, as I to mine; why should I question it. His error does me no injury, and shall I become a Don Quixote, to bring all men by force of argument to one opinion? If a fact be misstated, it is probable he is gratified by a belief of it and I have no right to deprive him of the gratification. If he wants information, he will ask it, and then I will give it in measured terms; but if he still believes his own story, and shews a desire to dispute the fact with [illegible] thing. It is his affair, not mine, if he prefers error. There are two classes of disputants most frequently to be met with among us. The first is of young students, entering the threshold of science, with a first view of its outlines, not yet filled up with the details and modifications which a further progress would bring to their knowledge. The other consists of the ill-tempered and rude men in society, who have taken up a passion for politics. (Good humor and politeness never introduce into mixed society a question on which they foresee there will be a difference of opinion.) From both of those classes of disputants, my dear Jefferson, keep aloof as you would from the infected subjects of yellow fever or pestilence. Consider yourself, when with them, as among the patients of Bedlam, needing medical more than moral counsel. Be a listener only, keep within yourself, and endeavor to establish with yourself the habit of silence, especially on politics. In the fevered state of our country, no good can ever result from any [illegible] to set one of these fiery zealots to rights either in fact or principle. They are determined as to the facts they will believe, and the opinions on which they will act. Get by them, therefore, as you would by an angry bull; it is not for a man of sense to dispute the road with such an animal. You will be more exposed than others to have these animals shaking their horns at you, because of the relation in which you stand with me. Full of political venom, and willing to see me and to hate me as a chief in the antagonist party, your presence will be to them what the vomit grass is to the sick dog, a nostrum for producing ejaculation. Look upon them exactly with that eye, and pity them as objects to whom you can administer only occasional ease. My character is not within their power. It is in the hands of my fellow citizens at large, and will be consigned to honor or infamy by the verdict of the republican mass of our country, according to what themselves will have seen, not what their[illegible]er, therefore, consider these puppies in politics as requiring any notice from you, and always shew that you are not afraid to leave my character to the umpirage of public opinion. Look steadily to the pursuits which have carried you to Philadelphia; be very select in the society you attach yourself to; and avoid taverns, drinkers, smokers, idlers, and dissipated persons generally, for it is with such that broils and contentions arise; and you will find your path more easy and tranquil. The limits of my paper warn me it is time for me to close, with my affectionate adieu. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

Summary of Mr. Clay's American System.

It sets a great portion of the United States at variance.

It is a tax of the many for the benefit of the few.

It degrades the morals of the laboring classes.

It is an aristocratic system—many labor for the few.

It cuts off all hope of the poor from rising to independence.

It forever bars from them the means and qualifications of obtaining offices of trust and profit.

It degrades the morals of the young and rising generation.

It prevents them from becoming intelligent men.

It exposes them to company of the worst kind.

It produces intemperance and its attending evils to a greater extent than any other cause.

It is a poor plan for making Presidents of the United States.

It has already ruined a good portion of this country.

It is destructive to the interests of the farmer—for restriction produces restriction.

It is destructive to the mercantile interests—look at Boston.

It is pernicious to the health of those employed in it.

Its example is already abandoned by other countries—Colombia and Mexico.

It renders us dependent—for we are sellers and not buyers.

It does not increase man's gormandizing powers by creating an additional "home consumption," as is learnedly stated by the Harrisburgh Convention.

EMPEROR OF TURKEY.

The following portrait of the Turkish Emperor, is from a letter, published in a French paper, dated at Constantinople, June 9th.

'I finally saw *him* for whom I was looking with a curiosity so impassioned. His actions, but by a profound silence, a mute veneration, which, in midst of this uncounted multitude, appeared to be more imposing than those cries with which Kings of western Europe are saluted. Surely fortune was not deceived when she gave the empire to him whom I then had before my eyes. Every thing about him evinces the haughty and immoveable character which astonishes the world.

His eye, sunken and penetrating was filled with majesty; his nose, slightly elevated, indicated generosity and boldness; there was something imperious in the contraction of his lips, which could hardly be seen amidst his long black beard. His physiognomy, calm concentrated, which had not in any feature the imprint of human passions, formed in the finest mould, was of a perfectly uniform olive cast: no trace of the circulation of blood could be perceived in it. It was only for a moment in the lightning glances of his eyes, that the energy of his soul was depicted: all the rest was se[illegible], pale, immoveable as death. It could be seen that he commanded millions of men and that he [illegible] beautiful Arabian horse which trembled under him, and whose ardour he restrained with his powerful hand, appeared to be no inapt symbol of the people, submissive to his rein. He advanced like the king of kings, and the ruler of the destinies of men. When he passed before them, his subjects veiled their faces, or raised their hands to their eyes, in order that they might not be blinded by the splendour of his majesty. His costume was magnificently simple; the plume of diamonds and the sable fur were the only marks of his supreme dignity.'

In Adams' fall we sinned all—A Boston letter writer says, that the Theatre has been thronged to hear Miss Fanny Wright, although tickets are at 50 cents; and says, that many of the ladies are headlong proselytes. The writer adds: 'She is a cunning, eloquent woman, and gives her poison in a golden bowl—wraps in specious flowery language, and the populace, composing the great mass of her audience, shout hozannas—to they know not what. *Courier & Enquirer.*

Nashville, Aug. 4.—It is thought, by many of our most observant farmers, that the country since its first settlement, has never been blessed with such prospects of an abundant and overflowing harvest. The small grain which was housed by the last of June yielded a bountiful return; but in the appearance of the corn crops the promise of more plentiful returns is held out. It is indeed interesting at this moment to cast the eye over some fields we have seen in this county; it brings forcibly to the recollection the fabulous accounts given in early times by the facetious adventurers of the wilderness, who, in order to increase the surprise which a simple and true relation of facts alone would have excited, would frequently attempt to heighten the character of this "land of promise" by telling their friends in the "old settlements" *that the stalks of corn produced an ear at every joint and two at the tassel.* We make no doubt that this important staple will soon be plenty at one dollar a barrel, perhaps less. *Republican.*

The opposition to the present Chief Magistrate was commenced without principle, and is continued without prudence. It is most reckless in its nature, and most determined in its purpose, which this country has ever witnessed. It was commenced by the "War, Pestilence and Famine" Secretary, before it was known what the course of the present Administration would be; and the faction have thereby put it out of their power to say that their opposition is produced by the acts of their opponents. No! they virtually declared, "our opposition is to Andrew Jackson, and not to his measures; we care not what they are—whether *good* or *bad* we will oppose them." The people understand this, and rejoice that these men cease to have weight or influence in the councils of the nation. *N. York Courier.*

Rambling.—The editor of the Castleton, Vt. Statesman, has good arguments against being tempted to go to unhealthy climates in pursuit of wealth. The Boston Palladium says, we can add a short story. An old lady was formerly in the habit of recommending emigration to Barbadoes, "where" she said "a man might after a very few years' residence, die worth a thousand pounds."

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The present Chamber of Deputies in France, is thus characterised by the Parisian correspondent of the "*Currier des Etats Unis*:"—"Let me trace for you," says the writer, "a sketch of the Chamber of Deputies, about which the country has been so cruelly mistaken. Imagine an assembly of 3 or 400 persons, showing on their countenance the utmost *ennui* and lassitude, arriving as late as possible at the sitting of the House, which they desert as soon as possible. After a long delay, the House is organized with a bare quorum—the proceedings commence ascends the tribune—even his first words are scarcely listened to; and if he is of indifferent politics, inattention is soon superseded by a buzzing noise—one half of the Deputies talking together in their seats, the other half walking up and down the Hall, and seeming to measure its length and breadth by way of occupation. In vain does the President or the Sergeant-at-arms endeavor to produce order and silence—they soon get tired, and the session proceeds as it began. But if a distinguished speaker presents himself—a man of marked character and opinions and whose talents enable him to exercise influence over a portoin of the Chamber, *Benjamin Constant*, for instance, or the *elder Dupin*, or *Etienne*, the members return to their places, a momentary silence ensues, and one would be almost tempted to think that the House wished to be enlightened, and would listen with attention—not at all. This distinguished speaker will not have talked five minutes, before his voice is overpowered by vehement interruption; the right side, which speaks little this year, but hollows a great deal, takes offence at a slight phrase uttered with frankness, the speaker endeavors to proceed, but the noise increases—clamors interruptions, invectives, proceed from all quarters; the different sides of the Houses interchange abuse, menaces and calumnies, and very soon the hall is one scene of terrible confusion. This lasts sometimes for a longer, sometimes for a shorter period—yet at last it finishes, as every thing must, and then the President addresses the turbulent indviduals in a very sententious discourse, by which they appeared quite convinced, and yet are ready to begin again the next moment. Disorder thus succeeds ennui—and ennui succeeds disorder; the members alternately gape and halloo, till at last comes the question, which is taken by rising. Such stormy discussions would lead one to suppose that at last the propositions of ministers would be amended or changed—not so; an immoveable majority [illegible] and the project is adopted. This is the daily history. Such, in brief, is the picture of our Chamber of Deputies. Much noise and little work, is its motto; and the ridiculous point of view in which it appears before the nation, produces the most lamentable effect, both upon the public and upon foreigners. One of the latter present, at one of these sittings some days ago, said—"Why this is a market place, not a deliberative assembly." As to the public, the danger is, that, wearied with these useless contests, deceived perpetually in its hopes, it may at last be brought to doubt about the efficacy of the Constitutional system; and that would be for France, the greatest of all calamities—for the consequence of such a doubt, would be either despotism or anarchy."

Athens.—One of the members of the Scientific Commission in the Morea writes from Egina, under date of 26th April, that he has been to visit Athens, where he was admitted, by the Turkish authorities, without any difficulty, and suffered to go wherever he pleased.—"Athens is still the most beautiful, the most rich, and most striking of ruins. I inform you with joy that the ancient monuments have suffered very little. They appear erect and isolated amongst the rubbish of the modern city.

A Tomb in the clouds.....The Duke of Athol is said to have upwards of sixty miles gravelled walks on his Perthshire estates, and more than half that number of miles of carriage roads; many of which are formed out of the solid rock, and lead through the most picturesque scenery, to the tops of various of the lower range of the Grampians. But all these yield to that which the Earl of Fife has been for some years forming to the top of one of the highest Bens in Scotland, (Macdui, in Brae Mar, which is upwards of four thousand feet above the level of the sea,) by which materials are carried for the erection of a family tomb upon the highest pinnacles of the mountain! The length of the ascent is nearly seven miles from the foot. *Glasgow Chronicle.*

Flour.....The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser expresses the opinion, from the various accounts which have been published of the favorable state of the crops, that there will be, at the lowest estimate, one million more barrels of flour made in the United States, the present year, than were ever made in any year before. *Star.*

English Post Office.—An official examination into the affairs of the Post Office has been made by order of the Parliament from which it appears, that in 1827, the total receipts of the Post Office amounted to 2,392,272 pounds sterling. Of this sum England paid 1,910.123, Scotland 214,400, and Ireland 207,753, omitting all fractional parts. The total payment in the same year amounted to 747,018 pounds.

The principal business of the office is managed by a Secretary, Sir Francis Freeling, whose salary and fees amount to £5,565. The Assistant Secretary receives a salary of £800; Chief Clerk 680; [illegible] 530 16; third 400 19; fourth, 514; fifth 444; sixth 541 16 The remainder of the Clerks received from 90 to 200 pounds, their salaries being increased from year to year. The Secretary, Sir F. Freeling, has the privilege of franking. His average attendance at office is 7 hours per day. The Assistant Secretary, who lives in the office, gives his whole time to the office. The Clerks attend from 10 to 4 o'clock, or at that rate of time. Sir Francis has the power to give the Clerks time for recreation, and they agree to discharge among themselves the duties of their absent, whatever the case may be, he is obliged to furnish his substitue at a regular and fixed allowance.

Attached to the Post Office establishment is a Solicitor, who attends daily to give his advice. He receives a salary of £500 per annum, but with the addition of fees, &c. the emoluments of the Solicitor amounts to £1526 per annum.

At the late commencement of the University of Georgia, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon 21 students, of whom two are citizens of this State, viz. *Thomas F. Scott*, of Iredell county; and *Edward J. Erwin*, of Burke county.

The first honor, which is the Valedictory Oration, was conferred upon *Nathaniel Macon Crawford*, (son of the late Secretary of the Treasury,) of Oglethorpe county, Ga. and the second, or the Salutatory, was divided between *Thomas F. Scott*, of Iredell county, in this State, and *Wm. J. Vanson*, of Madison county, Ga.

Ral. Star.

Stealing a Wife.....A young surgeon was lately apprehended at Sheffield, under a warrant charging him with having stolen a pair of stockings, a flannel petticoat, a dimity petticoat, a satin slip, and a bonnet! It appeared that the young gentleman had, in fact, stolen a young lady, and had been married to her at Gretna Green; that her mother, not relishing the connexion, had gone before a stealing the clothes in which the fair fugitive was attired at the time of her flight. What become of the case is not mentioned in any of the Sheffield papers.

According to an official statement lately drawn up by the Russian Minister of Finance on the progress of Russian mines, already 20,000 pieces 3 roubles have been struck off out of the newly discovered mine of *platina*, a metal which in Russia appears to have received the appellation of white gold. The circulation of this coin has not, of course, become very general yet, but it is expected soon to be so, as the discovery of veins of the metal increases every year. In 1827 the quantity of 1000lb. was extracted, and in the following year the produce has amounted to 3,720lb.

Silk.....Last year's cultivation of silk in Bavaria produced 366 pounds weight of cocoons, and thirty pounds of spun silk. For the support of the worms 82,844 old mulberry trees are at hand, and 1,500,000 young plants in a thriving state.

New Crime.—An English paper gives an account of four individuals, who were lately arraigned at Chelmsford, on a charge of having escaped from the Poor House at Great Waltham, and *wilfully and maliciously supported themselves by their own labor!* But it being decided by the court, that there was no law to prevent a man's working, the prisoners were discharged.

Curious Legacy.—One Philip Busquet, who lately died at Amsterdam, has bequeathed a legacy to a certain Benevolent Society, on condition that two fruit trees shall be planted over his grave, and that the fruit shall be publicly sold at auction every year, in order to prove that the receptacles of the dead may be rendered useful and beneficial to the living.

Our New Orleans correspondent (says the Journal of Commerce) under date of July 14th, writes,—"It is currently reported that there are letters in town from Mexico, which state that the Mexican government is about to order the expulsion of all *Frenchmen* from its territories."

It is stated that the ladies of New-Haven purpose forming themselves into an anti-eating-too many-slices-of-cucumber-in-the-morning-Society. An antigoing-about back-biting-neighbours-Society, is also talked of.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The Louisville Public Advertiser, says "Mr. Wickliffe's majority in the district, is about 540 or 550 votes.

The majority of Mr. Chilton over Mr. *Crutcher*, will equal our most sanguine expectations—say 1800 or 2000 votes.

Mr. Leecompte has, we believe, been re-elected by a majority of 3 or 400 votes.

Mr. Lyon is reelected without opposition.

Mr. Daniel, who was opposed by a friend of the present administration, is no doubt re-electedby a decided majority.

We are gratified to learn that Col. R. M. Johnson, has been elected by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. McHatton.

Mr. Yancy, we are persuaded has been re-elected

Mr. Kincaid is believed to be elected in the district lately represented by the Hon. T. P. Moore, by a majority of 5 to 700 votes over Mr. Booker.

We have no satisfactory returns from the districts formerly represented by Gen. Metcalfe and R. A. Buckner. It is probable, however, that the coalition candidates have succeeded in those districts.

Judge Clarke has been re-elected in Fayette district, and Mr. Letcher had no opposition.

If the information we have received be correct, there will be no change in the character of the delegation from this State. They will stand as they did at the late session—10 for Jackson, including the two Senators, and 4 for the coalition."

Diabolical act.—The garden and fruit-yard of Mr. John Langdon, of Dunkirk, was entered one night last week, by some imp in human shape, who girdled forty [illegible] trees, almost all he had, and which he had for eight or nine years taken much pains to collect. The destruction was made with a drawing knife, and some of the smaller trees were entirely cut off. A man by the name of *Angel* (what a misnomer) was taken up, examined, and was about to be committed for trial, when he escaped from the constable, and has not since been retaken. The only provocation Mr. Langdon has given for this outrage, was, that he had sued this man to recover an honest debt. *Fredonia Censor.*

A girl, sixteen years of age, applied recently at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, for advice respecting a tumor in the neck. On examination it appeared clearly to have been caused by wearing *tight stays* (corsets.) We commend this fact to the notice of our lady readers.

Lawyers' Fees.—A pert young lawyer [illegible] guineas for speaking in a certain case. "And I," said the other, "received double that sum for *holding my tongue* in the same cause."

A *new kingdom* is spoken of in Europe, of which Genoa is to be the capital—the Sovereign to be an Austrian Prince, the Archduke Francis. Prince Carignan is said to be most legitimately entitled to it. The present King is to abdicate, so far as regards the old kingdom.

Kneading Bread by Machinery.—Two machines have been constructed in Paris for this object—the Petresseur Mechanique and the Petrin Mechanique. The latter completes the making of bread without submitting it to a human hand: and its operation is spoken of in high terms, as combining in the best possible manner, neatness and rapidity of execution.

Anecdote.—At a meeting in one of the Western towns in Massachusetts, for the purpose of forming a Temperance society, a gentleman who shall be nameless, occupied the floor for a time, advocating the suppression of gross drunkenness; but at the same time disapproving of the principle of entire abstinence, and pleading the necessity of temperate use. When he took his seat, a man more than half intoxicated, ragged, filthy, with a long beard, started up in a distant part of the house, and exclaimed "Mr. Moderator! Squire —— has 'spressed my mind exactly!" This short speech overset the gravity of the assembly, and the argument of 'Squire ——, both together; and a society was formed without farther difficulty, on the principle of entire abstinence. *Journal of Humanity.*

To Post Masters.—The following is an extract from the instructions of the Post Master General to the several Post Masters:

"It frequently happens that newspapers are sent by mail, addressed to persons who do not take them out of the office. In every instance of this kind the Postmaster should give immediate notice of it to the editor of the paper; adding the reason, if known, why they are not taken; that is whether the person is dead, has removed to some other place, or merely refused."

American Silk is said, by an European Manufacturer of the article, to be superior to foreign silk.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1829.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following gentlemen will compose the representation from North Carolina in the next Congress of the United States. In the first column, we give the present, and in the second column, the late representation:

Dist.	*Present Members.*	*Old Members.*
1.	William B. Shepard.	Lemuel Sawyer.
2.	Willis Alston.	Willis Alston.
3.	Thomas H. Hall.	Thomas H. Hall.
4.	Jesse Speight.	John H. Bryan.
5.	Gabriel Holmes.	Gabriel Holmes.
6.	Robert Potter.	Daniel Turner.
7.	Edmund Deberry.	John Culpeper.
8.	Daniel L. Barringer.	D. L. Barringer.
9.	Augustine H. Shepperd.	A. H. Shepperd.
10.	John Giles.	John Long.
11.	Henry W. Conner.	Henry W. Conner.
12.	Samuel P. Carson.	Samuel P. Carson.
13.	Lewis Williams.	Lewis Williams.

Messrs. Giles, Deberry, Potter, Shepard, and Speight, are new members, in place of Messrs. Long, Culpeper, Turner, Sawyer, and Bryan; Messrs. Culpeper, Turner, and Bryan, were not candidates—Messrs. Long and Sawyer, were beaten by their opponents.

Of the new representation, Messrs. Deberry and Williams, were advocates of the late Adams and Clay Administration; the other gentlemen are firm friends to the present patriotic and Republican Executive and his measures.

TENNESSEE.

The following gentlemen will compose the representation in the next (21st) Congress, from the above State—Messrs. Standefer and Johnson, were not in the last congress:

1st	district	John Blair.
2d	do.	Pryor Lea.
3d	do.	James Standefer.
4th	do.	Jacob C. Isaacs.
5th		Robert Desha.
6th		John Bell.
7th		James K Polk.
8th		Cave Johnson.
9th		David Crockett.

Before the election of Gen. Jackson, the ruffle-shirt Adams aristocracy, stigmatised the Republican party, who supported the General, as being made up of the offscourings of the country—the mere ragamuffins: claiming, that the Adams party comprised the respectability, talents and wealth of the Union: And they arrogated to themselves the prerogative of determining upon what was *decent* in style, and *respectful* in language, in the political disquisitions which the Presidential question called forth. As a matter of course, they decided in favor of themselves—that all *they* wrote and said was marvellously *decent* and *true*; but that the vulgar Jacksonians printed and spoke nothing but falsehood and scurrility. Now had not the people of the United States been such stiff-necked democrats, as to *think and judge for themselves*, the world might to this day have believed, as the editors of the National Intelligencer (who were wont, in former times, to write as though their pen had been dipped in rose-water, but whose "gray goose quill" would seem now to be surcharged with pepper and mustard) very recently asserted, that the Jackson party was a "*vile and vulgar herd, that delight in the kennel.*" It will require other evidence than such scurrility as this, to satisfy the reflecting portion of community, that those who use it have any legitimate right to set themselves up as patterns of *decency* in style, &c. But the truth is, the factious opponents of Gen. Jackson's administration, have become desperate from the hopelessness of their cause. The wise measures and salutary reforms of the administration, are giving prosperity to the country, and contentment to the people: and as this falsifies all the sombre predictions of the coalition, they, in a paroxysm of disappointment, are pouring out the vials of their wrath, without measure, on the heads of the venerable patriot who presides over the Republic, his cabinet officers, and all who are laboring to sustain them in the salutary work of bringing back the administration of the government to its former Republican simplicity

Loud and lugubrious complaints are still made in the coalition papers, on the removal of sundry Adams office-holders. No matter if the ejected officer be a peculator of the people's money, a defrauder of the government, a public defaulter, or a notorious slanderer of the President and his cabinet officers, and an informer to the opposition,—his dismissal from the service of those whose most important interests he betrays, is followed by complaints, long and loud, of being persecuted and proscribed. But this is all perfectly in consonance with the character and principles of the Adams aristocracy: they wish to make *offices* (as their exemplar, England, does *honors* and *titles*) HEREDITARY among themselves. The Jacksonians, being blunt republicans, are, in the estimation of these starched up gentlemen, entirely too *common* to become the recipients either of offices or honors.

But Gen. Jackson, in supplanting the younger Adams, finds it necessary to do precisely as Mr. *Jefferson* did, when he succeeded the elder Adams; and the General could wish for no better precedent. Gen. Jackson like Mr. Jefferson, found the country filled with the abuses of office, which had grown up under his predecessor, if not connived at by him: Gen. Jackson, like Mr. Jefferson, was elected by the people to *reform* these abuses; and, like Mr. J. finds it necessary to remove many unfaithful public servants: Like Mr. Jefferson, he is, *at present*, slandered and abused for this independent course: but, like him, he will ultimately receive the lasting gratitude of his country, long after the lamentations and bitter revilings of the dismissed office-holders shall have been forgotten.

In proportion to the number of persons then in office, Mr. Jefferson made more removals in the first two months of his Presidency, than Gen. Jackson has for the five months since his elevation to office.

The following letter from Mr. Jefferson was drawn forth by a remonstrance from certain merchants in New England, against the removal of Elizur Goodrich, Esq. an Adams man, from the office of Collector of the District of New Haven in 1801, and appointment of Samuel Bishop, a Jefferson Republican, in his place:

Washington, July 12, 1801.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the remonstrance you were pleased to address to me, on the appointment of Samuel Bishop, to the office of Collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Austin. The right of our fellow citizens to represent to the public functionaries their opinion, on proceedings interesting to them, is unquestionably a constitutional right, often useful, sometimes necessary, and will always be respectfully acknowledged by me.

Of the various Executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the interests of our fellow citizens, in the hands of honest men, with understanding sufficient for their station. No duty at the same time, is more difficult to fulfil. The knowledge of characters possessed by a single individual is of necessity limited. To seek out the best through the whole Union, we must resort to other information, which from the best of men, acting disinterested and with the purest motives, is sometimes incorrect. In the case of Samuel Bishop, however, the subject of your remonstrance, time was taken, information was sought, and such obtained as could leave no room for doubt of his fitness. From private sources it was learnt that his understanding was sound, his integrity pure, his character unstained. And the offices confided to him within his own state are public evidences of the estimation in which he is held by the state in general and the city and town to be the Town Clerk, a Justice of the Peace, Mayor of the City of New-Haven, an office held at the will of the Legislature; Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New-Haven county, a court of high criminal and civil jurisdiction, wherein most causes are decided without the right of appeal or review: and the sole Judge of a Court of Probates, wherein he singly decides all questions of wills, settlement of estates, intestate; appoints guardians, settles their accounts, and in fact has under his jurisdiction and care, all the property real and personal of persons dying. The two last offices in the annual gift of the legislature, were given to him in May last.

Is it possible that the man whom the Legislature of Connecticut has so recently committed trusts of such difficulty and magnitude, is "unfit to be the Collector of the District of New-Haven," though acknowledged in the same writing, to have obtained all this confidence; "by a long course of usefulness?"—It is objected indeed in the remonstrance that he is 77 years of age; but, at a much more advanced age, our Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able to perform in person all the details of his office; but if he gives us the benefit of his understanding, his integrity, his watchfulness, and takes care that all the details are well performed by himself or his necessary assistants, all public purposes will be answered. The remonstrance indeed does not allege that the office *has been* illy conducted, but only apprehends that it *will be so*. Should this happen in event, be assured I will do in it what shall be just and necessary for the public service. In the mean time he should be tried without being prejudged.

The removal as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich, forms another subject of complaint. Declarations by myself in favor of *political tolerance*, exhortations to *harmony* and affection in social intercourse, and the respect for the *equal rights* of the minority, have on certain occasions, been quoted and misconstrued into assurances that the tenure of offices was to be undisturbed. But could candor apply such a construction? It is not indeed in the remonstrance that we find it; but it leads to the explanations which that calls for. When it is considered that during the late administration those who were not of a particular sect of politics were excluded from all office; and when by a steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect: when the public sentiment at length declared itself and burst open the doors of honor and confidence to those whose opinions they more approved; *was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was still to be continued in the hands of the minority?* Does it violate their *equal rights* to assert some rights in the majority also? Is it *political intolerance* to claim a proportionate share in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not *harmonize* in society, unless they have every thing in their own hands? If the will of the nation, manifested by their various elections, calls for an administration of government according with the opinions of those elected; if, for the fulfilment of that will, displacements are necessary, with whom can they so justly begin as with persons appointed in the last moments of an administration, not for its own aid, but to begin a career at the same time with their successors, by whom they had never been approved, and who could scarcely expect from them a cordial co-operation?

Mr. Goodrich was one of these. Was it proper for him to place himself in office, without knowing whether those whose agent he was to be, could have confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, as the successor of Mr. Austin, be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few, by resignation none. Can any other mode then but removal be proposed? This is a painful office: but it is made my duty, and I meet it as such. I proceed in the operation with deliberation and inquiry, that it may injure the best men least; and effect the purposes of justice and public utility with the least private distress: that it may be thrown as much as possible on delinquency, on oppression, on intolerance, on anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies.

The remonstrance laments "that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate officers;" in other words, that it should be deemed necessary for all officers to think with their principal. But on whom does this imputation bear? On those who have excluded from office every shade of opinion which was not theirs? Or on those who have been so excluded? I lament sincerely that unessential

differences in opinion should have been deemed sufficient to interdict half the society from the right and the blessings of self government; to proscribe them as unworthy of every trust. It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of offices in the hands of the majority; I would gladly had left to time and accident to raise them to their just share. But their total exclusion calls for prompter correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be, Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?

I tender you the homage of my highest respect. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To Elias Shipman, Esq. and others,
Members of the Committee of the Merchants of New-Haven.

Rumor....Most of the papers by the late mail, contained an "important rumor," received by the way of Marseilles, Guadaloupe, Charleston and Baltimore,---of the destruction of the Russian squadron, (which was blockading the Dardanelles) by the combined naval forces of England and France The rumor was so improbable, that we did not give it currency; and the sequel has proven that we were prudent in the course we took. Later accounts do *not* confirm the report; and there is no doubt of its having been a sheer fabrication.

It is to be regretted, that many papers, in their eagerness to publish the *latest* news, seize upon every flying *rumor*, without waiting to calculate the probability of its verity, and proclaim it to the world in such terms as to give it the semblance of sober fact; when, perhaps, in their very next publication, they will have the mortification of re-swallowing, as the dog does his vomit, the unconcocted morsel of which they were in so much haste to relieve their stomach only the week before. But such is the peculiar, morbose state of some stomachs, that every thing partaking of the property of *news*, *secrets*, &c. is, on the principle of repulsion, speedily *thrown off* from them;---they seem not to possess the power of *retention* for any thing of that nature. We do not pretend to claim an entire exemption from this infirmity; yet we think, that our perfect willingness to cast the beam out of our own eye, as far as in us lies, ought to entitle us to say to our editorial brethren, if to none others, that we should all find it to our mutual interest, were we to "*reform*" ourselves out of this propensity. More credence would thereby be gained for newspaper articles in general; the character of the *Press* and the *Profession*, be elevated far above their present standard; and Printers be more respected, and better patronized, than they now are.

Mr. *Nash Legrand*, a member of the executive council of Virginia, has been appointed Navy Agent at Norfolk, in place of Mr. *Miles King*, removed. This appointment has caused much fluttering among the Adams men; they groan, and abuse the administration, without measure, about it. Mr. King, as far as we can learn, is a good-enough kind of man; but he had a long time enjoyed the emoluments of the office, which were considerable; he was moreover wealthy when he received the appointment, and has doubtless by this time amassed an overgrown estate, and is rolling in all the voluptuousness of affluence. Now it is contrary to the genius of our Republican institutions, to encourage by governmental patronage the monopoly, by a favored few, of the substance and wealth of the country: it nurtures and promotes the growth of an *aristocracy* in the land, which is the bane of Republics. Mr. King and his friends would, no doubt, have the government *perpetuate* him in office, and make honors and emoluments *hereditary* in his family! But he must recollect, that *rotation* in office, is a jewel in a Republican government.

Honorable.---It is mentioned in the Washington (North Carolina) Echo, that at the recent elections in that county, although they were warmly contested, the candidates abstained altogether from *treating* the people with intoxicating liquors, with the view of gaining their votes. This reflects honor on the county, and is highly creditable to the people thereof; every philanthropist, and every friend to morality, would be rejoiced to see, henceforward, this praiseworthy example followed by all the counties in the State. Until this be done, the anxious hope of the virtuous patriot and christian, to see the elective franchise purely exercised, untainted by corruption and bribery---and consequently to see none find their way to seats and votes in our legislative halls, but such as are honored for their talents, respected for the integrity of their principles, or esteemed for the purity of their morals;---will not, cannot be realized.

We are much gratified in being enabled to state, that at the late elections in this (Rowan) county, very little, if any, of the drunken, boisterous carousing, which formerly disgusted every friend to morality and the purity of elections, on like occasions, was witnessed. Public opinion is frowning down these demoralizing practices, which were calculated to infuse their polluting influence into the legislation of our country, and corrupt the fountain-head of our political institutions---which, to be abiding, should be preserved in vestal purity.

Shocking.—The ship Fama, from Cadiz, Spain, arrived recently at Havanna, from the coast of Africa, landed upwards of 300 sick slaves on the coast of Cuba; on her passage, she lost, by disease, more than 600 slaves, and 60 of her crew! What a destruction of human life.

Mr. Humphrey Courtney, aged about 18, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Courtney, was drowned at Fitzsimmons's wharf, in Charleston, on the 15th ultimo.

Outrageous!....A New England paper states, that "in Concord (New-Hampshire) the stage drivers refuse to carry more than *seven* bandboxes to each lady-passenger!" Now we take the liberty to protest, most solemnly protest against this wanton infringement on the *rights of females!* And, to get the start of the Adams and Clay papers, as well as to exhibit a specimen of our *penetration* in spying out the hidden sources of mischief, with which, the worshippers of the "table orator" assert, our country is now afflicted through the instrumentality of the present "proscriptive" administration, we do express a very serious suspicion, *founded on analogy*, and the *well-known veracity* of the aforementioned papers, that Gen. Jackson, and all his cabinet, are in the secret of, and wink at, the above named *outrage* on the rights of the ladies! How monstrous it is!! "Our country has come to a pretty pass, indeed," (as that incorrigible termagant, Madam *Royal*, exclaimed, on being indicted as a *common scold*, by the grand jury at Washington) when the government won't protect the *Ladies* in their undoubted rights, and permit them to carry not only their wardrobe, but their whole toilet along with them in a public stage, free of extra charge for "luggage."

We expect every coalition paper in the country *to do its duty*; and either publish this article, or make such a befitting commentary as the *importance* of the subject calls for.

Henry Clay, the notorious travelling speech-monger, has eaten another public dinner, and edified his auditory with another spoutation, at Bardstown, Kentucky. We recollect of having, in our younger days given many a sixpence, or mug of beer, to a wandering ballad-singer, to sit upon the steps and amuse *us boys* with some of his old songs: and we very well remember, that the old fellow would never strike a single note till he had wet his *whistle* with the beer, or fingered the cash. So it is with the *itinerant orator* of the West: he must first be *paid*, before he *performs*---and a *speech* seems to be a full consideration for what he eats and drinks. Mountebank-like, he rambles over the country; and when the people wish for a little diversion, they know the *terms* of his *performance*: A dinner is got up; and after the orator has plied his stomach with the fatness of the table, moistened and *mellowed* by the sparkling juice of the grape, forth issues a *speech!*---smoking with denunciations against the President, and all his "aiders and abettors," in their patriotic endeavors to reform the abuses which said *orator* mainly contributed to introduce, or to encourage, in the government, while it was unfortunately subjected to his and his superior's misrule.

Jno. Jackson.—It will be recollected this man was recently appointed to a Consulate, and his commission soon after revoked. We perceive he has come out in the coalition papers with a long *Card* on the subject, addressed to the President of the United States. His language is shamelessly coarse and scurrilous towards that exalted and venerable officer; and is ample evidence, even if none other existed, of the perfect propriety of the revocation of his commission, (which he seems to have received through mistake) and of his total unfitness to hold office under the Government. We wish, if the fellow is worth the notice, Gen. Green of the Telegraph, would *do him up*, and lash the miscreate through the community as he deserves.

Spain and Mexico....The vaunted expedition which recently sailed from Havanna, to attempt the re-conquest of Mexico, is likely to turn out, as we predicted, a miserable abortion. The fleet has been dispersed, if not partly destroyed, in a storm: one of the transports, with 500 troops on board, has arrived at New Orleans, in distress, and asked permission to land, in order to repair the ship, if susceptible of being repaired. A number of other vessels of the squadron were reported to have put into Pensacola, and other ports, much damaged. May such be the fate of every expedition destined, as was this, to re-establish in the Republics of the South, the iron despotism of Old Spain.

A hint to Sluggards.....We recollect, that many years ago, a member of the Legislature of New-York, who was not himself very scrupulous in "keeping holy the Sabbath day," brought forward a bill to impose a fine on any person who should violate the sanctity of the sabbath. Another member (now a distinguished LL. D.) rose and observed, that if any *one* of the ten commandments was to be made the law of the land, he was desirous they should *all* be so; and therefore would move, as an amendment to the gentleman's bill, to fine that man who would not *labor* six days, in accordance with the injunction, "Six days *shalt* thou *labor*," &c.

Large Vegetables....Mr. Daniel Lowrance, living on the western borders of this county, desires us to mention, that he now has a *Cucumber* growing in his garden, which measures *eighteen and a half inches in length*; and it is not yet done growing. He has a number of others nearly as large.

But this cucumber is put in the back ground, by one which the Boston papers *say* was raised in the vicinity of that city. It is stated to be *five feet one inch in length!* Whether this is fact or fiction, we know not; but it seems to be published in the soberness of truth.

ELECTION RETURNS.

By the favor of our friends and correspondents, and through the Eastern papers, we are enabled to lay the following *additional* returns of the election in this state, before our readers.

We learn from the Fayetteville papers that the Hon. *Gabriel Holmes* is re-elected, by a majority of two or three hundred votes, over Gen. *Edward B. Dudley*.

In the Edenton district, *William B. Shephard*, Esq. a gentleman of high character, and respectable talents, has been elected to Congress, by a majority of three or four hundred votes, over the old incumbent, Lemuel Sawyer, Esq.

In the Newbern district, Gen. *Jesse Speight*, late speaker of the senate of this state, has been elected to congress by a large majority over Thomas H. Daves and James Manney.

Mr. Deberry's majority over Mr. Cameron, for Congress, from the Fayetteville district, is 229 votes: the following is the state of the poll in the different counties.

	Deberry.	*Cameron.*
Cumberland - - -	254	925
Robeson - - - - -	395	526
Moore - - - - -	400	491
Richmond - - - -	506	320
Anson - - - - -	817	356
Montgomery - -	716	251
	3098	2869

Moore.—Alexander M'Neill, senate; William Hancock, D. Murchison, commons.

Duplin.—Stephen Miller, senate; William Wright, John Farrier, commons.

Bladen.—James McKay, senate; John J. Mc Millan, Robert Melvin, commons.

Sampson....D. Underwood, senate; Mr. Sloan, Archibald Monk, commons.

Montgomery....John Crump, senate; Reuben Kendall, James M. Lilly, commons—all without opposition.

Wayne.....Gabriel Sherrard, senate; James Rhodes, John W. Sasser, commons.

Johnston....Reuben Sanders, senate; Hillary Wilder, Allen Richardson, commons.

Greene....Wyatt Moye, senate; James Harper, Arthur Speight, commons.

Gates....William W. Cooper, senate; William W. Stedman, Riseup Rawls, commons.

Hertford...Bridger I. Montgomery, senate; Jn. H. Wheeler, Elisha A. Chamblee, commons.

Columbus....James Burney, senate; Luke R. Simmons, C. Stephens, commons.

Brunswick....Jacob Leonard, senate; Marsden Campbell, J. J. Gauze, commons.

Halifax....Isham Matthews, senate; Jesse A. Bynum, Thomas Nicholson, commons.

Martin....Joseph J. Williams, senate; William Watts, Jesse Cooper, commons.

Warren....Richard Davis, senate; William G. Jones, John H. Green, commons.

Lenoir....William D. Mosely, senate; Council Wooten, Allen Wooten, commons.

Northampton.....Colin W. Barnes, senate; James Haley, Roderick B. Gary, commons.

Perquimans.—Willis Riddick, senate; Benjamin Mullen, Thomas Wilson, commons.

Pasquotank.—John Pool, senate; Thomas Bell, Thomas Jordan, commons.

Camden.—Haywood S. Bell, senate; Thomas Dozier, Abner Grandy, commons.

New Hanover.....William B. Mears, senate; William S. Larkins, Patrick Murphey, commons.

Chowan.....William Watson, senate; George Blair, William Byrum, commons.

Washington.....Samuel Davenport, senate; Thomas B. Haughton, James A. Chesson, commons.

Tyrrell.—John B. Beasley, senate; Daniel N. Bateman, Frederick Davenport, commons.

Jones.—Risden M. M'Daniel, senate; O'Brien Cox, Alfred Stanly, commons.

Carteret.—Otway Burns, senate; J. S. W. Hellen, D. W. Borden, commons.

Onslow.—Edward Ward, senate; Richard B. Hatch, John B. Thompson, commons.

State of the poll in Stokes: for the senate, Moore 540, Shober 429; for the commons, Banner 851, Butner 788, E. Plummer 749, J. Salmons 727.

☞ What we this week give, and have heretofore published, comprise the returns of the Election in all the counties of this state, except Hyde, Haywood, and Macon.

BOROUGH MEMBERS.

Town of Salisbury.—Charles Fisher; who received a unanimous vote.

Town of Newbern.—William Gaston; Gaston 146, C. G. Speight 60—the latter was not a candidate.

Town of Hillsborough....Frederick Nash, without opposition.

Town of Fayetteville.—John D. Eccles, without opposition.

Town of Halifax....William L. Long, without opposition.

Town of Wilmington.....Joseph A. Hill, by a majority of 23 votes over Mr. Stanly.

Town of Edenton.....Samuel T. Sawyer.

Kentucky....James Clark, Richard M. Johnson, John Kincaid, Charles A. Wickliffe, Joseph Lecompt, Nicholas D. Coleman, Henry Daniel, Chittenden Lyon, Joel Yancey, Thomas Chilton, Robert P. Letcher, William Owens, will compose the representation in the next Congress from Kentucky. It is not quite certain, however, that Owens is elected. Clark and Letcher are the only Adams and Clay members elected; in the last Congress there were four. There is said, however, to be a Clay majority elected to the Legislature.

George R. Gilmer is announced by his friends as a candidate for Governor of Georgia. We have no desire to interfere in the local elections of that state; but we hope Mr. Gilmer may be successful.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. Macomb, and Col. Gratiot, left the City of Washington on the 19th ult. for Old Point Comfort; where it is said the President will remain some days, for the benefit of his health, which has been considerably impaired by an intense application to the arduous duties of his high and responsible office.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Flour is scarcely inquired for, and good New-York may be had now as low as 35s, and even less would probably be taken if offered for a quantity. For Flour in bond 22s would be taken. The last week's average was 69s 4d, making the aggregate 70s 4d.

Liverpool, July 8, (Evening).—The sales of Cotton to day are about 2500 bales. The large import since the 1st, (about 35,000 bags) induces purchasers to offer lower prices, and holders have met them to day at a decline of 1-8d.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Charlemagne, from Havre; and the ship Wm. Thompson, from Liverpool; the Courier and Enquirer has received Paris dates to 21st, and London to the 16th July.

It is not generally known that the Russian General Diebitsch is under fifty years of age, a German by birth, a soldier by fortune, and son-in-law of the famous Barclay de Torry.

Fall of Silistria.—Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by telegraph from Strasbourg to Paris on Friday night. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, surrendered themselves prisoners of war: the garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. Among them are Hady Achemet and Sert Mahmoud, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 230 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colours, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provision." The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Chumla by Gen. Diebitsch."

Choumla is not the only passage across the Balkan open to the Russians. The road from Sophia to Philoppolis does not present the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Choumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is, whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and, if he still refuses, whether Turkey may look for the succour of any European Power."

Ireland.—Disturbances continue. Mr. Gerard Callagman has been returned to Parliament from Cork by the Brunswickers, notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell warmly espoused the cause of Sir Augustus Warren, who received only 135 votes. Callaghan had 522 All opposition to O'Connel in the county of Clare has ceased.

England. *The Ministry*.—The King is said to regret having given his assent to the measure of Catholic Emancipation, and at a late levee treated the duke of Norfolk and Lord Jerningham with marked neglect, not even speaking when under the necessity of passing close to them On the name of O'Connell being announced, he is said to have suffered some indecorous expressions to escape him. He manifests great aversion to all who were, in any degree, instrumental in furthering the passage of the Catholic Relief Bill.

The Duke of Cumberland is said to have great weight with his Majesty at this time, and has openly declared that he will not leave England until he has effected the dismission of the Duke of Wellington. In the mean time it is said that advances have been made by the ministry to the ultra tory party, and the leading members of it have assented to join Wellington, if he will sacrifice Mr. Peel to their resentment.

A dissolution of Parliament is spoken of to strengthen the ministry.

Look Out....Don Miguel's cruizers have captured an American brig off Terceira. If the Don touches our pockets, we shall have to tread upon his corns.—Nothing on the subject of legitimacy will be settled so quickly as capturing our vessles.

N. Y. Cour.

On a recent examination through the county of Granville, near 700 families were found without the Bible, all of whom were immediately supplied by the Auxiliary Bible Society of Granville.

Ral. Register.

Tobias Watkins.—This miserable man has at length met with merited punishment. The Court having overruled the motion of his Counsel, for arrest of judgment, pronounced the following judgment: On the indictment for $750, to pay a fine of $750, and be imprisoned 3 calendar months from the 14th day of August, 1829; same on the $500, and to be imprisoned for 3 calendar months, next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence on the preceding case; and, on the indictment for $2000, to pay a fine of $2000, and be imprisoned for 3 calendar months, next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence on the next preceding case for $300.

We understand that his declension from virtue was produced by the love of show and ostentation—a wish to vie with the magnificence of Secretaries and Foreign Ministers, and to dash in equipage and establishment among the wealthy, without their resources. *Ral. Reg.*

HAVRE MARKET, 16TH JULY.

Cotton.—The business have been very active for a week past and prices of United States short staple have been well sustained.

It is stated in the Albany Daily Advertiser that Mr. Camineyer an engraver of that city, has invented a kind of Ink, of a quality which has long been desired, and the use of which on bank notes will prevent the frauds so much practised of extracting numbers and substituting others.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, August 29th.....Cotton 1½ to 1¾ cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12½ to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, August 19.....Cotton 6½ to 7½ bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 35 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5¼, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 1¾ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, Aug. 17.....Cotton 7 to 9½ cents, flour 7 a 7¼, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1¾ ditto.

Cotton.—In opinions the business done was extremely limited; we heard of but one sale during week, a lot of 40 bags common quality at 8 cents. We continue our old quotations, 7 a 9½ cents.

Petersburg, Virg. Aug. 22.....Cotton 7½ to 9; Tobacco, middling 5 50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, Flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Aug. 22.....Cotton 8 a 9½, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27. *Compiler.*

Camden, August 22....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 50 to 50½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Cheraw Aug. 19.....Cotton, 7 to 8½, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Baltimore, Aug. 21.....Flour $6½ a 7 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 14.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 30 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Newbern, Aug. 22....Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—Cotton 9 to 10, Flour 4.62 to 5, Wheat $1, corn 44 to 52, black eyed Peas 40 to 50, Virginia Hams 8 to 9.

New-York, Aug. 28.....Cotton 8½ to 10½, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to ½ per cent discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Boston, Aug. 17.....Cotton 10 to 11½, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 12½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

OBITUARY.

We are called upon to announce the afflictive intelligence of the death of JOSEPH WILSON, Esq. who departed this life at his residence in Charlotte, on Thursday evening, the 27th ultimo, after a short and violent attack of Fever and inflammation of the bowels. We hope to be furnished, by some friend, against our next publication, with a notice of the talents and services of this eminent citizen and distinguished lawyer.

New Fall Goods.

WE have this day received an addition to our *Stock of Goods*, which will render our assortment very complete.

Super. Black Lasting
" " *Circassians*
Plaid Norwich Crape
N. York Mill Shirtings
Fancy Gilt Buttons
Spool Cotton, No. 12 to 20
Cotton Cards, 7 to 16
Stamped Bonnet Ribbons
Painted Belt do.
White Flannel, Irish Linen, &c.

KYLES & MEENAN.

Salisbury, Aug. 25d, 1829. 3t84

NOTICE.

ON Friday the 18th of September next, the subscriber will expose at public sale, (if not disposed of privately) the PLANTATION he now lives on, containing about 180 acres, lying on the public road leading from Salisbury to Concord, at almost an equal distance from either place; and conveniently situated and furnished for *Public Entertainment*.

Also, one or two *negro women*, one aged 24, the other 34; and several *children*; one or two *Horses*, some *Cattle*, some household and kitchen *Furniture*. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. CHARLES A. STORKE.

August 24th, 1829. 2t83

For Sale,

A valuable tract of LAND, on the Catawba river.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, I shall expose to sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 15th of September next, that valuable tract of LAND, lying in Iredell county, immediately on the Catawba river, known by the name of the McKay tract; containing 436 acres. A good proportion of this tract is first rate river bottom, and the balance of superior uplands, with some improvements. It is presumed the local situation of this tract of Land, and its quality, will be a sufficient inducement, for those wishing to purchase, to call and examine for themselves: any information relative to the said land, can be had by applying to William McKay, living on the premises, one and a half miles below the Island Ford.

MILES W. ABERNATHY, *Trustee.*

Lincoln county, July 28, 1829. 3t83

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, within four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Foard road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain:—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.

May 23d, 1829. 68

20,000 Acres of LAND
FOR SALE,

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are nation, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the morning of the 1st inst. an apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of *George King*. He is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or ten inches high, tolerably slender and very straight, rather light hair, gray eyes, has large feet and a large roman nose; is a forwar l fellow, but has a down look when closely examined. He had on when he left, a blue broadcloth coat, a little worn, blue cloth vest, green corduroy pantaloons, and carried with him a pair of homespun ones of rather dark mix. I will give $5 for the apprehension of said boy, and his confinement in any jail, so that I get him again. I forwarn all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice, on pain of being dealt with as the law directs. JOHN W. M'GILL.

Pittsborough, Aug. 8, 1829. 3t82

NOTICE.

THIS day, a *Negro Man*, who says his name is ISAM, and that he belongs to a man by the name of William Thompson, of Chester district, South Carolina, was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N C.. The owner is requested to come forwarded, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'ff. of*
August 5th, 1829. 81 *Mecklenburg county.*

NOTICE.....This day, a *Negro Man*, who says his name is GEORGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Thomas M'Clintick, of Chester district, S. C. was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'ff of*
August 13, 1829. 81 *Mecklenburg county.*

Taken up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 18th inst. two negro men, named *Patrick* and *Wilson*; the the former says he belongs to Allen Wilson, and the latter says he belongs to Capt. Benj. Watson of Prince Edward county, Va.; Patrick is about 24, and Wilson 22 years old: the former is 5 feet 6 or 7, the latter 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high: they are of common size, rather dark complected, and likely fellows: they had a pass to go to Alabama, probably forged: no particular mark on them. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

August 19, 1829. 81

White Oak Knees.

Navy Commissioner's Office,
23d July, 1829.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th of September, to deliver the following White Oak Knees, required for a ship of the line, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, by the last of December ensuing; and on the delivery, to undergo the inspection, &c. of the said Navy Yard.

Upper Gun Deck.—44 Dagger Knees—body from 7 to 7½ feet, arm 6 feet, side 10½ inches—when completed, to be square and a little out-square. 1¾ inch to 1 foot, out square, *not more.*

Spar Deck.—76 Dagger Knees—body from 7 to 8 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 2 to 3½ inches to 1 foot, *not more.*

Spar Deck.—32 Hanging Knees—body 7 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 3 to 4½ inches to 1 foot, *not more.*

Offers must be sealed, endorsed "Offer to furnish White Oak Knees for a ship of the line at Philadelphia," and transmitted to this office.

July 23d, 1829. 5t83

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward *vs.* Hariett Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness Sam'l. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt83 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham *vs.* Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendent be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAM. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner *vs.* John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt85 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. s. c. c.*

POETRY.

"I, too, have drank the rapturous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bower;
Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream
Of Hope, and felt its magic power."

[From the New England Weekly Review.]

"FORGET ME NOT."

'Tis very prudent—very wise—
Perhaps an easy part—
Perhaps thine image *is* not burnt
So deeply on my heart.
That heart I have been soothing, Dear,
Each moment since we met,
'Till I have almost calm'd it down,
Its throbbing to forget.

The light that breaks from early morn
Falls but on sleepless eyes;
And every star has seen me watch
That walks in midnight's skies;
And though my flush'd and fever'd cheeks
With burning tears are wet—
I'm conning o'er thy lesson, Love—
I'm learning to forget.

The flower that turns its glowing breast
To greet the sun's first ray;
And follows fondly as he winds
Through all his heavenly way.
Thus weeps whene'er the orb it loves
Beneath the waves has set,
And folds its leaves and droops its head—
'Tis trying to forget.

I *can* my spirit bind, and *will*—
The mortal strife is o'er.
Ah no! the fiery tide though pent,
Rolls wildly as before;
But ne'er shall sob, or bursting vein,
Or brows could dewy sweat,
Unseal again thy fount of tears—
Thou'lt *think* that I forget. M.

From the Free Enquirer.

SONG OF A BEDOUIN ARAB.

Son of the winds! my coal-black steed!
Of noble race the noblest;
First in beauty, first in speed,
In battle's storm the boldest!

Are not thine eyes two blazing stars?
Shed they not the diamond's light?
Not Ismail's flashing scimetars
Burn in the sun more bright.

See his red nostril wide dilate,
In wrath, in love, in pride!
Rather than Soldan's throne of state
I'd press thy lordly side!

Thy keen scent snuffs the foe afar,
Thy fleet foot tears the ground;
Thy neigh it is the trump of war,
The battle's signal sound.

Oh! thou art mighty in thy speed,
And dreadful in thine ire!
Oh! thou art beautiful, my steed,
With eye and soul of fire. F. W.

FROM THE CHURCH REGISTER.

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They rest in time's resistless tide,
And cold are while they stay;
But joys that from religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night,
Amid the darkest gleam of wo,
Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's rays no clouds obscure—
But o'er the Christian soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round him roll;
His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke,
But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,
That ray will light it still.

FRIENDS TO UNION.

Among the men what dire divisions rise;
For 'Union' one, and one 'No union' cries.
Shame on the sex that such dispute began;
Ladies are all for *union*—to a man.

MISCELLANY.

THE WEDDING RING.

"THINK WELL ON IT."

Reasons for the use of the wedding Ring in the Marriage ceremony, by the Rev. George Montgomery West, Chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, and late of Cork.

1. As by turning a ring forever no *end* can be found, so the friendship cemented by marriage should be *endless* and *perpetual*; not even broken off finally by the interruption of death, but the marriage party separating merely during the night of the grave, in sure and certain hope of meeting again on the following of a glourious resurrection, when all that was pure and lovely in the union, shall be more so still, with the high additional perfection of continuing uninterrupted throughout the endless round of a blessed immortality.

2. As the marriage ring should be made of *pure gold*, which is the most pure or simple of all that impressive pledge given and received, should be pure in its origin, pure in its continuance, and so pure in all its motives as to contra-distinguish the contracting parties from all intimacies founded upon cross or carnal principles, and as nearly as possible resembling the love of Christ for his spouse the Church, who so loved the Church, that he gave himself for it.

3. As gold of which the marriage ring should be made, is esteemed the most *valuable* of all metals, so the love and friendship implied in the marriage ring should ever be considered as infinitely more *valuable* than any other system of which human nature is capable.

4. As gold is the most compact or least porous of metals, so the marriage love and friendship should be so closely cemented by the blending into each other of all the kind and good affections of the parties, as to leave no possible aperture or opening for the introduction of any strange or forbidden affection. Each party should always be prepared to say of the other,

"Thy loveliness my heart hath pre-possest, And left no room for any other guest."

5. As gold, by the action of the most intense heat, even in a crucible, cannot lose any particle of its original weight and worth, but comes out of the crucible as heavy and as valuable as when it was first put in, losing nothing in consequence of the fiery ordeal, except whatever portion of dross or alloy may have been incorporated with the pure metal; so the most severe afflictions, and fiery persecutions, which may be the portion of marriage parties, during some of the changes and chances of this mortal life should never be able to deteriorate or take from the marriage union any part of its intrinsic worth or beauty, but the parties should rise from the furnace of affliction and the dishonors of the grave without having lost any thing except the grosser particles of earth and sin, which may have unhappily attached themselves to the mystic union which was intended to secure their felicity.

6. The Marriage ring should be perfectly *plain*, that is no *chased, raised,* or *artificial work* should appear on its surface—implying that the marriage union should not be the result of any artifice, on account of wealth, equipage, honour, or the undue influence of friends, but the plain result of an honorable and religious affection between the contracting parties and that God who first instituted the holy state of matrimony.

7. As gold is an incorruptible metal, that is, if thrown into the mire, or embedded in the most impure soil, it will never become corrupt, corrode, or imbibe one speck of rust or impurity, so should the marriage love and friendship, however it may be sometimes obliged to descend from the elevation of affluence into the deepest valley of penury or distress, be doomed 'To waste its sweetness on the desert air,' be incarcerated within the gloomy confines of the prison cell, or associate with the poor, the mean, or the illiterate: still like its incorruptible emblem, should it continue as bright and beautiful as ever.

8. As gold is the most ductile of all metals, so that an ounce can be beaten out to cover an acre of land, or gild a finely attenuated thread to embrace the circumference of the world's surface, so should the results of the marriage union fulfil the original command, to increase, multiply, and cover the earth with 'the precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold.'

9. As the marriage ring exhibits nothing to imply pre-eminence of the one party over the other, notwithstanding that the word *obey* is applied to the Lady rather than the Gentleman should ever recollect, that as in forensic Courts, especially Courts of Equity, the Plaintiff must appear with what is called, 'clean hands,' in other words, have fully done his part and duty; so before the husband can have any right to command, or the wife be under obligation to obey, he must remember the rest of his love and sincerity, which is given in Holy Scriptures, viz: 'Husbands love your wives, as Christ loved the Church,' but how did Christ prove his love for the Church? by dying for it. When a love, of which this is the model, predominates in the husband's heart, he can require no obedience from his wife, but what she will ever esteem it her honor, privilege, and delight to render.

When a lady 'reads, marks, learns, and inwardly digests' the foregoing with all its implied suggestions and endearments, and then glances at the honoured figure, which bears the pure insignia of such voluminous delight and serious responsibility, how inexpressibly happy she must feel that she can be at all times, and under all circumstances, the bearer of so dear and portable a pledge of all that constitutes real terrestrial felicity; and may she often recur to the title or motto, and 'Think well on it.'

'This love worth commending,
Still beginning, never ending.

A Cheap and Wholesome Beer.

Boil two ounces of hops, two ounces of pounded ginger, eight pounds of molasses, in four gallons of water, when it is cooled down to milk warm, add some yeast to ferment it. This makes a very wholesome and agreeable beer, and is not only cheaper, but will keep much longer than common beer.

Slender Waists.—The Scoteman has devoted four columns to an essay "On the Compression of the Waist in females by the use of Corsets;" with two drawings—one exhibiting the waist of the Medician Venus, who did not wear stays, the other the waist of a modern belle, after a long course of corset training. "A single glance," says the author, "will show better than many pages of argument, what havoc tight lacing must produce in the delicate and complicated mechanism lodged within the chest." Another effect of tight corsets, he further observes, "is that those who have been long so closely cased, become at last unable to hold themselves erect, or move with comfort without them, but as is very justly said, fall together, in consequence of the natural form and position of the ribs being altered. The muscles of the back are weakened and crippled, and cannot maintain themselves in their natural position for any length of time. The spine, too, no longer accustomed to bear the destined weight of the body, bends and sinks down. Where tight lacing is practised, young women from fifteen to twenty years of age are found so dependant upon their corsets, that they faint whenever they lay them aside, and therefore, are obliged to have themselves laced before going to sleep. For as soon as the thorax and abdomen are relaxed, by being deprived of their usual support, the blood rushing downwards, in consequence of the diminished resistance to its motion, empties the vessels of the hand, and thus occasions fainting." "From 1760, to about 1770, it was the fashion in Berlin, and other parts of Germany, and also in Holland a few years ago, to apply corsets to children. The practice fell into disuse in consequence of its being observed that children who did not wear corsets grew up straight, while those who were created with this extraordinary care, got by it a high shoulder or a hunch. Many families might be named, in which parental fondness selected the handsomest of several boys to put into corsets, and the result was, that these alone were hunched. The deformity was attributed at first to the improper mode of applying the corsets, till it was discovered that no child thus invested grew up straight, not to mention the risk of consumption and rupture which was likewise incurred by using them." "I," says Soemmering, "for my part, affirm, that I do not know any woman, who, by tight lacing (that is, by artificial means,) has obtained "a fine figure," in whom I could not, by accurate examination, point out either a high shoulder, oblique compressed ribs, a lateral incurvation of the spine, in the form of an Italic *S*, or some other distortion. I have had opportunities of verifying this opinion among ladies of high condition, who, as models of fine form, were brought forward for the purpose of putting me to silence." "One is astonished," says Soemmering, "at the number of diseases which corsets occasion. Those I have subjoined rest on the authority of the most eminent physicans. Tight lacing produces in the head—headache, giddiness, tendency to fainting, pain in the eyes, pain and ringing in the ears, and bleeding at the nose. In the thorax—besides the displacement of the bones, and the injury done to the breast, tight lacing produces shortness of breath, spitting of blood, consumption, derangement of the circulation, palpitation of the heart, and water in the chest. In the abdomen—loss of appetite, squeamishness, crustations, vomiting of blood, depraved digestion, flatulence, diarrhœa, cholic, pains, induration of the liver, dropsy, and rupture. It is also followed by melancholy, hysteria, and many diseases peculiar to the female constitution, which it is not necessary to enumerate, in detail." "It may not be amiss to inform the ladies, that according to our medical instructor, the red pointed nose which glows, rather inauspiciously on some female faces, is, in many cases, the consequence of tight lacing."

Weeds for Manure.—No good farmer or gardener will permit, when he can well avoid it, weeds, nor indeed any other vegetable or animal matter, to dry or rot above ground. In hoeing corn, it is better to bury the weeds as you proceed than leave them on the top of the ground. In gardening, when you have collected a mass of weeds, throw over them a sufficient quantity of soil to keep them from the air, and absorb the products of their decomposition. Make small heaps of weeds in balks or alleys, and cover them with earth, and in a short time they will give you beds of compost manure. Green fern (brakes) is recommended by Mr. Knight as very useful for this purpose, as they contain more fertilizing matter, or food for plants, than most vegetables. Mr. Knight says, 'any given quantity of vegetable matter can generally be employed in its recent and organized state with much more advantage than when it has been decomposed, and so inconsiderable part of its component parts has been dissipated and lost during its progress of the putrefactive fermentation.' If this fermentation proceeds when the vegetables are covered with earth, or some substance which will receive and retain its gaseous matter, and this substance is afterwards applied to the soil which it is wished to manure there is little if any waste. Perhaps it would be well to place green weeds in small heaps, throw a little quick lime over them to hasten their dissolution, and cover the whole with earth to receive the products of the decomposition, and thus the whole mass would make good manure. *English paper.*

To make a Good Wife Unhappy.

We apprehend there are many husbands who will read the following with a blush. See her as seldom as possible. If she is warm hearted and cheerful in temper, on if, after days or weeks absence, she meets you with a smiling face, and in an affectionate manner, be sure to look coldly upon her, and answer her with monosylables. If she force back her tears, and is resolved to look cheerful, sit down and gape in her presence till she is fully convinced of your indifference. Never think you have any thing to do to make her happy; but that her happiness is to flow from gratifying your caprices, and when she has done all a woman can do, be sure you do not appear gratified. Never take an interest in any of her pursuits; and, if she asks your advice, make her feel that she is troublesome and impertinent. If she attempts to rally you good humouredly, on any of your peculiarities never join the laugh, but frown her into silence. If she has faults, (which without doubt she will have, and perhaps may be ignorant of,) never attempt with kindness to correct them, but continually obtrude upon her ears "what a good wife Mr. Smith has." "How happy Mr. Smith is with his wife." "That any man would be happy with such a wife." In company never seem to know you have a wife, treat all her remarks with indifference and be very affable and complacent to every other lady. If you follow these directions you may be certain of an *obedient* and a —— *heart broken* wife.

— *N. Y. Mirror.*

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth of their time, to be employed in its service; idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle amusements, or employments that amount to nothing. Sloth by bringing on diseases absolutely shortens life. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright. *Franklin.*

Hindoo Widows.—In eleven years, up to 1826, 7,216 widows have been burned or buried alive with the deceased husbands, in the Bengal Presidency. The number has not diminished in the average of the several years. In Madras and Bombay 635 have fallen victims, within ten years. Many of these were mere children, 16, 14, 11 and even 9 years of age. Between 1815 and 1820, sixty widows were burnt, none of whom were older than 16.

The famous *Christina* of Sweden, slept only five hours out of the twenty-four. She was indifferent to dress, ate but little, drank water alone, and would follow study or the chace ten hours together, braving all vicissitudes and severities of weather. She affected to despise her own sex, and forgot that the tender devotedness of *woman* is often superior in endurance to the boasted fortitude of man.

SANG FROID.

"Darn em," said Jonathan at the battle of Bunker Hill, "they're shootin bullets?" when one of them passed through the top of his hat.